#### of the executive manufon on the parking known as the white lot. About \$2,500 has SWEARING IN A PRESIDENT TROLLEY POWER ON THE FARM

How McKinley Will Be Made Chief Executive of the Nation.

CEREMONIES INCIDENT TO THE EVENT

Grand March of Fifty Thousand Men on Pennsylvania Avenue\_Feeding the Multitude\_Speculating on the Weather.

The national capital is just now busy with The national capital is just now busy with preparations for the great celebration which takes place every four years and which with nesses the outgoing of can president and the incoming of another. There are subrea of committees and hosts of clorks at work writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, money is being freely spent, vast quantities of food are being shipped into town and every hotel and boarding house expects to reap a rich harvest from the thou-wands of strangers who will crowd the city. sands of strangers who will crowd the city. It is thought that at least 100,000 visitors will walk the streets of Washington on March 4 and it is safe to estimate that at least 5500,000 will beleft at the capital as a least \$500,000 will be left at the capital as a result of the inauguration.

Major McKinley, on board a special train and escorted by Troop A, Ohio National Guards, will reach Washington at 11 o'clock Guarda, will reach Washington at 11 o'clock In the morning of March 2 and will be met at the depot by a fine carriage sent by the Ebblit house, the hotel at which he will stop while waiting for inauguration day. Here he has engaged a suite of fifteen rooms on the second floor, fronting the street. These rooms are being newly painted and freecoed and fine furniture will await their distin-guished occupant. With Major McKinley will be his wife, the maid, old Mrs. McKinley, the major's mother; his nephew, his two sisters and their families, Mrs. McKinley's sister and her family, Major Heiston and family. family, Major Heiston and family,

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S HEADQUARTERS. The Ebbitt was selected by Mr. McKinley as it was here that he stopped for sixteen years while a member of congress, having a suite of apartments and an office, in which he wrote his famous tariff bill. In the new apartments he will stop until the coach-andfour from the white house drives up to take him to the capitol.

The carriage which will take the old and The carriage which will take the old and new providents on the ride from the executive mansion to the capitol is a large landau, now resting in Mr. Cleveland's stables. It is a roomy, dark affair, handsomely finished, and when attached to a fine team makes an imposing appearance. There are seven horses in the private stables of Mr. Cleveland, several sorrels, a brown and two bays. The harness is black, silver mounted, with the monogram, "G. C.," on the bridles. In the office of the white house stables are two singletrees and breast chains, which are used in coupling four horses. When Princes Eulalle was here, three years ago, the coach-and-four brought her from and returned her to the station. The driver for the inaugural carriage is a large, old colored man and he is assisted by a slender youth of the same

race. • On the morning of March 4 the family of Mr. Cleveland will have their private he-longings moved out at an early hour. The carriage will be sent to the Ebbitt for Mr. McKielen and will be sent to the Ebbitt for Mr. McKinley and will return with him to the white house, where the president will join him and set out for the capitol, escorted by the officers of the cabinet in their coaches. The oath is taken on the east front, Chief Justice Fuller performing that ecremony in the presence of thousands packed before the huge white building. It is not known what particular bible will be used on this ocension, but, should Mr. McKinley have any choice, he will be sworn in with the one he selects. Mr. Cleveland took his oath on a bible given him by his mother.

THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

On the return the president just sworn in and the president just gene out will take their places side by side, as before, and head the procession from the capitol back to the

been expended in buying fireworks and for two hours there will be an immense display of rockets and similar bombs, no designs being used. As the bureting lights show the background of the monument and river in the distance the effect is beautiful. Prices for windows overlooking the line of parade are very high, the ordinary ones selling for \$50, and a room in which there are three large windows faiing at \$400. Thou-sands of dollars will be spent in renting windows, while the larger part of the crowd will be standing on the streets to see the procession. Rooms in ordinary boarding procession. Rooms in ordinary boarding houses will cost from \$2 to \$3 a day. The hotels, harber shops and restaurants will be overflowing, and the whole city so packed and jammed that it will resemble Chicago

during the exposition. Among the civic organizations which will

SPECULATING ON THE WEATHER.

Everybody who expects to attend the in-augural ceremonies is hoping for good weather. The rule seems to be to have augural ceremonies is hoping for good weather. The rule seems to be to have about the worst storms of the winter occur during the inaugural season. Mr. Moore, ehief of the weather bureau, has been asked to predict the sort of weather that will pre-vail on the 4th of March. It is a little be-yond his power to do so, but he has com-plied a statement of the kind of weather that has obtained on the 4th of March since the establishment of the bureau, in 1871. There are official records for twenty-six that has obtained on the 4th of March since the establishment of the bureau, in 1871. There are official records for twenty-six years, and they show that during that period there have been sixteen fair or clear days on the 4th of March and ten 4ths that were very stormy. During that time there have been six inauguration days, four of which were decidedly inclement. The first was the send in twelve building seventy, and in the yard the send in the yard and series the seventy and in the yard

the second inauguration of General Grant, in 1873, when the thermometer registered In the turbine house there is also an accumuwithin four degrees of zero, and the parade was badly demoralized on account of the intense cold. At the inaugural ball, which sulphuric acid, which serves to accumulate was held in a temporary frame structure, women danced in their wraps and men in chines are not in operation on the yard,

morning, The day of Garfield's inauguration, March 4, 1581, was very disagreeable, the ther-mometer being about freezing point and snow and rain prevailing during the forenoon. Those who attended Mr. Cleveland's first inauguration, in 1885, will never forget the magnificent weather of that day. The tem-perature was 58 high and 36 low. A light wind was blowing and the sky was per-fectly cloudless. A more perfect day for a public ceremony could not be imagined. Four years later General Harrison was in-augurated in a steady downpour of rain, which had begun two days before and con-tinued all through the inauguration day. In 1893 the "Cleveland weather" failed. The morning, and up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, was very cold and disagreeable.

a heavy snow falling most of the time. A day and the public stands erected along the streets for the convenience of those wit-nessing the parade were scarcely more than ac-third occupied. The 4th of March dur-ig the last three years has been a typical Vashington winter day, but that is no guarthat date this year, although the prayers of the people are all for sunshine and comfort.

#### MAKE-BELIEVE ELEGANCE.

farble that is Not Marble and Carved Wood that is Not Wood. People who live in large cities where the

struggle for existence whets the inventive genius and stimulates competition often learn the truth of the old saw: "Things are white house. It is this parade which is the greatest feature of the ceremonics, and which so many thousands crowd to see, the streets being thronged for miles with an im-passable crowd forming a barrier along the tions range in all branches and lines of hour. isiness, from skim-milk which masquerade was as follows as cream, to the piece of glass which has to do service as a "real diamond." These frauds are transparent to a great part of the population, and the sham jewelry, sham fur and the humbugs generally are paimed off on that class of the population which would rather have an imitation than nothing. or upon the rural visitor who lives in bliss-ful ignorance of many tricks of the various trades. But some of the great metropolitan buildings which have been erected recently have within their walls shams in the way of decorations which are so well made, so artistically constructed that they are looked artistically constructed that they are looked upon as genuine by men to whom the aver-age sham is an open book. In a building which was recently erected in the residence part of the city there are groups and col-umns which look to the casual observer like aharts of highly colored marble, seamed and velned so initicately and colored so har-

Cheap Power for Running Farm Ma-

chinery Supplied by a Brook and a Generator - Advantages and Disadvantages. The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat gives an interesting

summary of the report of Mr. Muth, American consul at Madgeburg, Germany, concerning Sufficient water can always be stored to fur the operation of an electric plant on a farm near that city: The motive power is furnished by a small brook, which passes the farm at a distance

of about 650 feet and drives a turbine wheel. About 1,650 feet above the wheelhouse a dam has been erected in the brook at the turbine a fall of 5% feet is obtained.

The volume of water changes from 18 cubic feet a second in very-dry seasons to 106 to 141 cubic feet a second in very wet seasons. With an average of 35 cubic feet the tur-bine is guaranteed to furnish sixteen horse-power, while in reality it furnishes eighteen

and at high water twenty to turnish a cigneted and at high water twenty-one to twenty-two horse-power. The turbine drives a Schubert dynamo machine, which develops all the elec-tricity needed. From this dynamo the current goes to the so-called switch board

their overcoats. Hayos' inauguration day this accumulator is loaded and contains in 1877 was a fair day, with the thermometer at 56 and a good wind blowing from the northwest. There was light rain early in the morning. A small machine can also be attached to the accumulator and worked from its power. By careful handling, the accumu-lator has furnished sufficient electricity to last five days without being reloaded. To operate the machinery, there are two elecwhich can cut logs of thickness up to 17% inches, the latter, however, only with the aid of the larger motor. The larger motor is mounted on iron wheels, and, together with the threshing machine, can be put into any barn, to be connected there with the electric current by a small cable. The silos are built in a semicircle around the last barn, and can be reached, to a distance of 500 feet, by cable attachments. The distance of the motor from the turbine is then about 1,800

the large motor. COST OF THE PLANT.

Owing to loss of power in the conduits, an ! average of sixteen horse-power is required for threshing, twelve horse-power for sawing and three horse-power for running the small motor. With an average crop of 6,000 hun-dredweight of winter grain and 7,700 hundredweight of summer grain, and to furnish the needed quantity of wood, the total power used is equivalent to 34,000 horses for one hour. The cost of the works and the plant with so diffident a partner

straw cutting was about the same. For saw-ing logs into boards and kindling wood, \$238 a year were paid on an average. The total cost by the old methods Was \$1713.60. This Details of a Practical Experiment Conducted in Germany. COST AND METHOD OF OPERATION COST AND METHOD FOPERATION cleaner, safer and more agreeable. The fact that power is always ready enables the farmer to employ his hands at once in thresh-ing in case had weather or some other reason prevents them from working in the fields. The disadvantages are, that is a diy sum-mer the water may run low and thus occaalon interruptions in the running of the ma-chinery; but, as during the dry season few lights are needed and the large motor is not ed, this disadvantage is really

> Sufficient water can always be stored to fur-nish power for loading the accumulator and working the small motor. In winter, dis-turbances may be caused by the clogging of ice, which, however, if occurring at all, can casily be remedied by a few hours' work. The currents used are all of low tension and harmless to human life. High-tension currents require more caution, but could be used to more advantage on larger farms. The cost of the machinery would be effected in the wiring, because high-tension currents In the wiring, occased nga-tension currents require thinner wires than low-tension cur-rents. Furthermore, the loss of power in the former is very small, being less than 5 per cent at a distance of 1¼ miles, while the loss In the latter is 5 per cent at a distance o 656 feet, 10 per cent at 984 feet, 15 per cen at 1312 feet and 25 per cent at 1968 feet. High-tension currents could also be used for driving plowing and other agricultural machince at a greater distance from the farm.

BRIDEGROOMS WHO BACK OUT.

They Run Away, Hide Themselves or Become Speechless.

Possibly every man about to marry experiences a novel inward flutter when the critical hour arrives and brings the altai nto sight, says a writer in Happy Thought. but it is not often that one hears of a prospective husband whose nerve deserts him to the extent that he fights shy of the cere-mony at the last moment, and allows the bride to leave the church without having changed her name. Hitches of this start-ling kind do, however, now and then occur. The bridegroom has not the courage to face the public ordeal, and the situation become both humorous and dramatic.

A most an using attack of "nerves" of this order was witnessed by a large crowd at a country church not long since. The bridegroom was late in arriving; when at length he came abreast of the church gates, heated and flurried, the sight of his whiterobed life partner in the midst of an im-posing party fairly scattered what courage he had churned for the occasion. He turned and made off across country as fast tric motors, one of ten porse-power and the other of two and a half horse-power. The small motor is fixed and drives the pumps for the stables, a straw cutter, a turning lathe, a grind stone and a large band saw, ceremony. He paid rather dearly for his cowardice, however, for the bride promptly jilted him, and walked to the same church with a bolder man a few months later. At another church in the neighborhood a number of people who had flocked to see a ropular local couple who had notken to see a popular local couple made one were cu-riously disappointed. When it came to the turn of the bridegroom to give utterance to his vows he was found to be tongue-tled by sheer nervousness. The longer they waited for him to recover the worse he be-came and finally white as a shear he reet. The system of handling the motors is so simple that any farm hand can read-ily understand it. The turning of a lever admits the electric current, which immediserved to induce him to attempt the ately puts the motor in operation to its full a second time, he perforce remained in single

ately puts the motor in operation to its full power. One machinist, who is stationed at the turbine house, superintends the entire plant, handles the turbine and dynamo, recorded where the intended husband, brave and, from time to time inspects the motors when in operation. One intelligent farm hand can attend the threshing machine and the brave motor.

of the swelling assembly and the preparations that he slipped into the vestry and locked himself in until the registrar lost patience, and the ceremony had to be abandoned. In another case a missifig bridegroom was discovered locked in his bed room at home, and sheer force had to be used by his friends before he could be induced to walk to the obursh to the church. As it turned out, he wa too late; the bride felt herself justified in declining to fulfill her part of the contract perhaps as unique an example



### Robert Barr's Great Serial Story.

Installment of the novel, "The Mutable Many"-A drama of stirring scenes from beginning to end. As a foll to the exciting situations in the contest, Mr. Barr introduces the happy-go-lucky character of young Barney Hope, who turns up unexpectedly in every emergency and in his own way helps in the solution of many difficult problems-The story abounds in the humorous, droll and lively invention which makes Mr. Barr the most diverting of the newer writers.

## What Explorers Achieved Last Year.

The latest conquests on the unknown quarters of the world-Year by year we are penetrating further into the unknown regions of the earth on which we live. At last the course of the Niger, which has been a problem to explorers for now more than 100 years, has been idetermined; an expedition has just succeeded in crossing New Guinea, a feat supposed to be impossible-the heart of Asia has been penetrated. These and other important explorations just completed are described by Prof. Heilprin, the noted geologist and explorer.

#### Supplying Uncle Sam With Powder.

A thoroughly interesting and important discussion by a writer who has recently visited Uncle Sam's powder magazines and is therefore able to treat the subject authoritatively. He describes how the explosive is made, stored up and then supplied to the guns of our new navy. It is interesting to know that the "grains" of powder now used on our war ships are about an inch in diameter, are octagonal in shape, with a hole through the center, resembling large wagon nuts; that smokeless powder is used in thin slips, having the appearance of molasses candy.

## Will Snakes Bite Unprovoked?

A lively article by Mr. O'Reilly, the well known snake collector, in which he gives his experience particularly with cobras and copperheads. He declares in opposition to the general belief that most snakes, even the venomous ones, would rather run away than fight.

Real Estate Foreclosures in Nebraska.

walks. Generally the weather is cold a damp, entailing a great deal of discomform on the troops, and as a rule there are many cases of illness resulting from exposure.

The procession, headed by the coach and four, marches down historic Pennsylvania avenue, the United States troops first of all avenue, the United States troops first of all organizations. There will be at least 50,000 men in line, the first division being of military, and the second of civic clubs. Fol-lowing the infantry, cavalry and artillery of the regular army will be the blue jackets from Uncle Sam's vessels, and after these will come the gay coats of the marines.

Immediately following the army men will come the millita of the different states, headed by the National Guard of the District of Columbia. Each state's troops will come in the order in which they joined the union. Delaware being first, as that was the first state to sign the declaration.

The grand marshal of the parade will be General Horace Porter, and he will be as-sisted by several aides. The sashes worn by the marshals of grand divisions will be by the marshals of grand divisions will be of red and blue, those of marshals of divi-sions blue and white and those of marshals of brigades red and white. It is estimated that it will require at least four and a half bours for the line to pass a given point. As every troop and every club will be accom-panied by a band, there will be at least seven hundred bands in the parade. The personal eccort following the president's carriage will consist of troop A, the eighty men baing mounted on fine black chargers On reaching the white house the two oc-On reaching the white house the two oc-cupants of the coach and four will descend and mount the beautiful stand, which is erected just in front of the executive man-tion. Here Mr McKinley and Mr Clement sion. Here Mr. McKinley and Mr. Cleveland are expected to spend the rest of the day in watching the troops go by, escaping for a short half hour, however, in order to enatch a bit of lunch in the dining room of the house.

#### THE INAUGURAL BALL.

The inaugural ball is the great social func-tion of presidential inaugurations. Plans for the coming one have progressed almost to completion, but the letter of Major Me-Kinley to the committee in charge, re-questing that the money raised for the bail be devoted to charitable purposes, will prob-ably result in the abandonment of the func-tion. The president-elect declares that the expenditure of a sum estimated at \$50,000 in an inaugaral ball is especially repugnant In view of the distress prevalent in this country and throughout the world. Instead of a pretentious ball, Major McKiniey urges the committee, with the approval of the citizens who have subscribed the money, to "devole \$25.090 to the organized alleviation of wretchedness in the great cities of the United States, \$10.009 to provide food and shelter for the persecuted Armenians of Turkey, and \$15.000 to relieve the horrors of plague and families in tedls. plague and famine in India. "Hoping that you will share my views of

the manner in which the funde can be ap-plied with the most graifying results to our people and with the greatest credit to our impulses as a Christian nation, I seriously and earnestly solicit your participation in this act of sacrifice and self-for-getfulness."

That the committee will respect the wishes of the precident-elect is not to be questioned, hence the inaugural ball may safely be dropped from the list of social ceremonies in Washington on March 4.

ILLUMINATIONS.

HLUMINATIONS.
The same material as the frequence ornaments, shaped of the public buildings will be diluminated that hight. If courgress makes an appropriation for this object electricity will be used and the boardiful white editors of the Treasury, white house, patent office, capitol State war and Navy departments will be agiow with streams thrown upon them by hugs searchlights. It is at the capitol that most at the points in the grounds will be used to will stand out in snowy relief against the blackness of the night sky. It is also probable that the editice may be encircled, which will faintly outline the building.
An the same evening the display of freworks will take place on the grounds back

analts of mighty colored matrole, scanled and velned so initicately and colored so har-nioniously that a person with appreciation for the beautiful could not help noticing them and praising their beauty. "But they are not marble," said one who knew all about the builder's shame. "They are not even stone. The highly polished col-umns are made of iron and decorated to imitate marble." "But the surface feels like stone and not at all like metal." "It is not metal, nor is it stone," was the expert's deply. Over the surface of the iron column there is a coating, the chief ingre-dient of which is a powdered marble. This coating is several inches thick, and becomes a solid, homogeneous mass, susceptible to the highest polish; and when it has been rubbed down and painted its general ap-pearance will deceive most people." In the same building there are corniecs and panels which scem to the casual observer

panels which seem to the casual observer masterpieces of the carver's art, but the garlands and groups of fruits and ilowers garlands and groups of fruits and ilowers which appear to be stone and ivory and pol-ished wood are only plaster or prepared paper pulp coated with colors which aid in the work of deception. Ceilings which rep-resent great areas of carved and chizeled stone are only plaster, and the fluted col-umns surmounted by highly ornate capitals which stand near the great make-believe monoliths may be unmasked with the prick of a pin and shown to be plain, ordinary wood, disguised and masqueraded under colors and tints artistically applied. The "Altedeutsche Bierstubs," the Dutch taproom and the old English banqueting hall, with their dark-wood furniture, unfinished

taproom and the old English banqueting hall, with their dark-wood furniture, unfinished ceillings and magnive carvings, have all been reproduced in some of the modern metro-politan buildings, and one of the most re-cent of these furnishes an artistic sample of the decorator's ability to deceive. Over an open fireplace there is \* bood, which looks like a piece of carvel wood, black with age. The general design is carried along on the top of an equally dark wainscoting which en-circles the room. The knowing man who shows all this to the visitor whom he favors with his condence reveals the fact that the hood over the freplace, the mantle carvings and the ornanental wainscoting are not wood at all, but plaster, and that the darkness was produce'l by well-mixed paint and not by time.

"But the rafters overhead," said the visitor, pointing to the exposed places, "they are of the same color, just as dark and po-sessing the same degree of polish-how about them?"

"Why," said the guide, "they are made o the same material as the fireplace ornamenta. Sham rafters, and if you could get at them you would see that there is no wood about them."

Earthwork, including dam bridge .. including freight and Turbine mountin Machinery building, including foundaectrical plant ..... undry expenses .....

The total expense of running the plant, in-luding interest on the investment for works and plant, is \$1,428 for one year. The 34,000 porse-power used during the year cost \$1,428. or about 4 1-15 cents per horse-power per hour, and, as ten incandescent lamps repre-sent one horse-power, the burning hour per sent one horse-power, the burning hour per lamp costs about four-tenths of 1 cent. As with an average working time of nine an one-half hours, 70,000 horse-power could eas-ily be developed during the year, if there were any use therefor, the cost per horse-power could be reduced one-half. A comparison of cost of operation by elec-ted by and other power is much. Formerly

tricity and other power is made. Formerly \$360 cwts, of grain were thrashed by steam requiring 400 hours, or forty-five days, and 5340 cwts, by a Goepel machine, requir-ing eight horses and 600 hours, or seventy

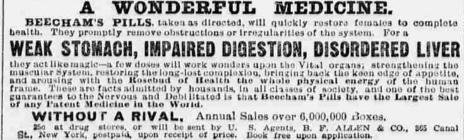
what may be termed "altar fright" as an .....\$ 1,904 known was one which caused quite a sensa tion in a midland town some years ago. The 1,428 circumstances were peculiar enough 1.428 circumstances were peculiar enough to bear repetition. A young man, standing at the altar with the future participant of 7.140 his joys and sorrows, suddenly fainted when asked to declare his willingness to take a wife, and had to be carried home in a cab-orks difference of the standard of the sources of the strange to say, his nervousness again strange to say, his nervousness again per precisely the same part of the proceedings when, on g third occasion, the same weak-ness overcame him as soon as he entered As the church, it became evident that his the church, it became evident that his physical courage was not equal to the ordeal

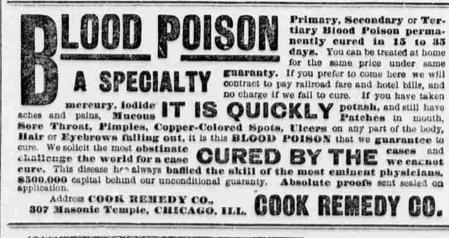
Whether the bride declined to look foolish for a fourth time, or whether the ceremony was subsequently performed in private, did ot transpire. Brides, it is interesting to note, do not appear to suffer from any such backward-ness. Their nervousness seems to be of

a different order, and it is seldom or never that one hears of a case where the lady ing eight horses and 600 hours, or seventy has failed to come up to the "line" through days. The time occupied for pumping and mere dread of publicity.



For Billous and Nervous disorders such as Wind and Palu in the Stomach, Sick headache idiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chilis, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c., when these symp-toms are caused by constipation, as most of them are. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN FWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be







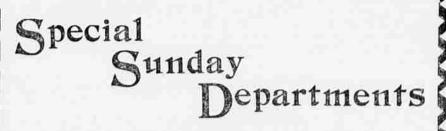
tion of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all ner-trains and the standard of the standard st

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